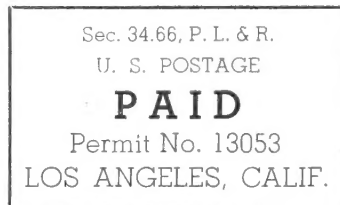
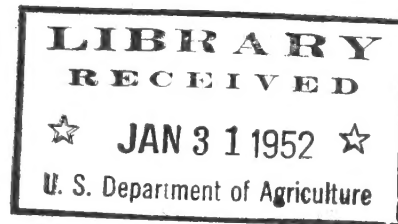


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**EVANS & REEVES
NURSERIES**

255 So. Barrington

LOS ANGELES 49, CALIFORNIA

RANDALL NURSERIES

CITRUS AND AVOCADO TREES
SINCE 1911



"In the Heart of the Puente Valley"

Every Randall Tree Bears a Randall Certified Tag — 'Nuff Said

Experience gained in the growing of the finest in Citrus and Avocados since 1911 enables us to offer unexcelled quality. We grow all our own trees. Buds are selected from trees giving the finest quality fruit and showing the most consistent habits of their respective varieties. The Certified Tag attached to each tree is your guarantee of Top Quality.

ORANGES

Washington Navel. December to April. The famous winter ripening orange with the characteristic Navel end. Peels readily into sections without breaking. Best a few miles from coast.

Robertson Navel (Pat. 126). December to April. An improved early ripening and heavy bearing Navel orange. It is not uncommon for trees two to three years old to be heavy with fruit.

Summer Navel (Pat. 347). February to November. Sport of Washington Navel that ripens its fruit "out of Navel season" thus extending the ripening of this type up to November.

Valencia Seedless (Pat. 124). April to October. Essentially seedless though an occasional seed may be found. Fruit is similar to Valencia but of finer texture, less rag and better quality.

Valencia. April to October. This is the standard juice orange of California. Needs little description—a thin skinned orange full of luscious juice.

Ruby Blood. February to May. A very delicious orange which when fully ripe is blood red inside, very sweet and juicy. The color extends through the rind producing a red blush on the surface.

LEMONS

Eureka. Produces fruit the year around. This is the standard lemon. It is popular because the main crop ripens in summer. Produces early, often the second year after planting.

Villafranca. December to May. A large very juicy lemon suitable to planting in the northern sections because it is hardier than the Eureka. Vigorous grower with dense foliage. Has fruit the year around.

Meyer Lemon. December to April but ripe fruit the year around. Standard or Tree type. Produces an abundant crop of light colored smooth, thin skinned lemons of medium size. Mild flavor. Very hardy. This semi-dwarf heavy bearing tree is ideal for home orchards since the skin is too thin for shipping.

Meyer (Dwarf bush). Although essentially an ornamental shrub of first class quality it produces fruits identical to the tree form. Used as a pot or tub plant, an ornamental shrub or for hedges.

Sweet Lemon. Spring ripening. Small light yellow lemon about 2 in. in diameter, sweet to taste and with lemon flavor and odor. Medium size, vigorous tree. Fruit may be eaten fresh.

CALAMONDIN

Calamondin (Philippine Lime). Spring and summer. Beautiful dense growing slender citrus. Hardy. Bears heavy crops of reddish-orange round fruits in attractive clusters. Excellent for marmalade.

TANGERINES

Dancy. February to May. The most widely known of the Mandarin oranges but considered a Tangerine because of its small size. High quality and flavor. Vigorous and resistant to cold.

Algerian (Clementine). December to May. Medium size rich orange red fruit. A compact and very beautiful citrus. Adapted to warmer valleys and desert regions.

Satsuma. October to December. Very resistant to cold. Fruits orange with slightly bumpy rind which peels very easily. Very sweet. Tree has a weeping habit of growth.

MANDARINS

King. Late March to May. One of the finest citrus for home planting. A prolific bearing tree, frost resistant and producing fruits of high quality. Skin rough.

Kara (Satsuma x King). April to July. Much prized as a late season juice orange. Beautiful rich orange flesh, firm yet juicy and richly flavored.

TANGELOS

(Grapefruit-Tangerine Hybrids)

Sampson. February to April. Fruits medium size, orange yellow with smooth glossy surface. The flavor is characteristic and the quality makes it useful for juice or marmalade.

San Jacinto. Early ripening. Large orange-yellow fruits with smooth to slightly bumpy rind. Very juicy and tender, about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Vigorous and productive.

Pearl. December to April. Medium size round yellow fruits are sweet and delicious as soon as they have colored. Excellent for juice. Makes a very desirable ornamental tree.

GRAPEFRUIT

Marsh Seedless. May to August. Large sized fruit, light yellow in color with smooth surface. Very juicy and best in desert regions where it ripens from December to May; in coastal valleys May to August.

Pink Marsh. Ripens same season as above. A high quality fruit flushed pink on the rind and having a clear rose-red flush. Colors best in the warmer sections.

LIMES

Bearss Seedless. Winter to late spring and more or less throughout the year. Fruit about the size of a medium size lemon, light yellow when ripe.

Rangpur. Late fall to spring and somewhat throughout the year. An excellent home orchard variety making a 10 to 12 foot tree producing heavy crops of ornamental orange, rough skinned fruits.

Sweet Lime. Spring. A heavy producing lime with sweet, palatable fruits which may be eaten like oranges.

LIMEQUAT

Eustis. Late fall to winter and more or less throughout the year. Lime x Kumquat hybrid. Fruit light yellow, very smooth and glossy, usually oval, sometimes round, 1-1½ in. diameter. Juicy, but lime flavor predominates.

KUMQUAT

Nagami. A decidedly ornamental citrus with very fine deep green foliage and clusters of olive-shaped deep orange, fine-grained fruits used for preserves and marmalades.

AVOCADOS

Anaheim. May to August. Tall slender habit of growth. Large oval glossy green fruit produced in quantity. Tree suggested for use in interplanting because of narrow habit of growth. Does well in the coastal regions.

Edranol. May to August. Exceptionally delicious, pleasantly flavored fruit of medium size, dark green pear-shaped fruit. Small seed. Flesh rich and buttery, without fibre.

Duke. September-October. Looks like a small Fuerte. Recommended for home planting in the colder sections. Oval, green fruits of good quality.

Frey. July to November. Medium upright grower producing green fruit averaging 16 oz. with slightly rough skin; flesh creamy yellow and pleasantly flavored.

Fuerte, Newman Strain. December to May. This strain is best for transitional and interior belts. Elongated pear shaped fruits of medium size and excellent flavor and quality.

Mexicola. September. One of the hardiest and most consistent bearing varieties. Small dark purple fruits with excellent quality for home use. Heavy bearing in foothills and valleys.

Nabal. June to September. Smooth leathery green skin, very small seed, and exceptionally fine quality flesh. Second only to Fuerte and one of the finest summer ripening Avocados.

Ryan. May to October. Medium sized pear-shaped green fruit. Ripens just after the Fuerte. A heavy producer. A hardy and very consistent bearer. Good quality.

ALL CITRUS TREES (with following exceptions), \$4.25 each, 4 for \$16.00
Patented Varieties, \$5.50 each; Kumquats, \$5.25 each, 4 for \$20.00
All Avocados, \$6.50 each, 3 for \$18.00

Now Is the Ideal Time to Plant Randall Citrus and Avocado Trees

By setting your trees out in the fall you will have the advantage of the winter's rain and your trees should be well established by spring.

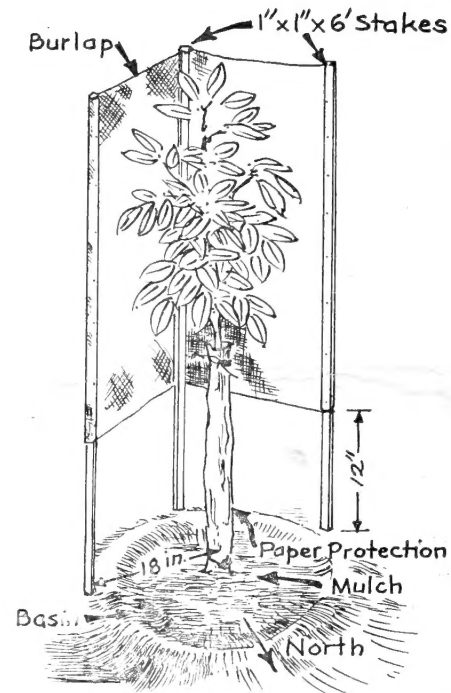
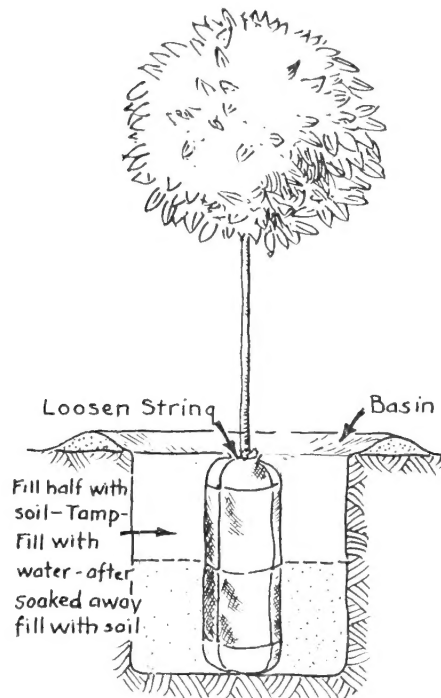
How To Grow Citrus and Avocado Trees

PLANTING. Do not remove the burlap when planting. Dig a planting hole three times as wide as the ball and deep enough to allow the top of the ball to rest 1 inch above the soil level. Set the ball in the center and fill hole half full of soil. Let the hose run in until the hole is filled and when all the water has soaked away fill with remaining soil. Make a basin about the planting hole to retain water. In 4 to 6 weeks after planting move the basin out a few inches. Keep water away from the trunk. After each irrigation, usually the following day, cultivate the soil within the basin very lightly.

AVOCADOS—Plant as for citrus except the basin should be larger and instead of cultivation after irrigation apply a mulch of grass clippings or the like to keep the soil moist. Avocados require shading after planting to prevent sun scald which kills the bark and then the tree. Sun between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. is most serious.

Advise your customer to provide shade for the tree AT THE TIME OF SALE.

FERTILIZING. No fertilizer is required at the time of planting. It is advisable to apply very light feedings of commercial fertilizer about 6 to 8 weeks after planting. Take about one tablespoon of fertilizer to each tree and spread it around the tree in a one-foot circle around the trunk. The fertilizer is then scratched into the soil. Succeeding feedings on young trees should follow at 6 week intervals during spring and summer.



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